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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR NO. 354

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE-ESTRICK Matines NIBLO'S THEATRE-HEARTS OF STEEL, Matine HAVERLY'S THEATRE-GALLEY SLAVE. Matin GRAND OPERA HOUSE-DAVID GARRICK. Matinee STANDARD THEATRE-PRINCESS Toro. Matineo. DALY'S THEATRE-AN ARABIAN NIGHT. Matines. THE ACADEMY-THOMAS CONCERT-AIDA MATINER. THALLA THEATRE-VER KAUPTE SCHLAP. Matinog BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-STRATEGISTS. Matinos FIFTH AVENUE-H. M. S. PINAPORE. Matinee. GERMANIA THEATRE-DER SORE DER WILDRIS ABERLE'S THEATRE-TINA, THE MILK VENDER, Matince PARK THEATRE-FRITZ IN THELAND. Matinos. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-FRENCH PLATS. Matt TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL NEW YORK AQUARIUN-UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Matinee COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS. Matinee. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-Matinee. CHICKERING HALL-SALA'S LECTURE-JOSEPPY MATINES MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-WALKING MATCH.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-DAIRY PAIR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

Advertisers are respectfully requested to hand in their advertisements previous to eight o'clock in the evening to insure proper classification.

The weather in New York and its vicinity to day will be warmer and cloudy, with occasional rains, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be colder and partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- A "bear" raid upon the St. Louis and San Francisco stocks carried down the whole market, a decline ranging from 1 to 6 points being recorded at th close. Money on call ruled easy at 6 per cent. Governments were firm. Railway bonds were active and irregular, and State securities were apparently forgotten. Exchange was quiet at unchanged rates.

A COTTON FIRE is an expensive luxury.

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS for Brooklyn are brightening.

THE CONVICTION of an Italian padrone yesterday is a step in the right direction.

THE SALES of west side uptown property continue to be large, at appreciative figures.

THE ALDERMEN, though still unpaid, find funds to make bets on partridges and hazel hens.

It Is Astonishing how active Cuban revolutionists become as soon as they are safe in New

ONE of the Manhattan bank robbers met his fate yesterday, and goes to State Prison for ten

YESTERDAY'S SNOW STORM proved to be a

THE ORIGIN of the Bellevue Hospital fire is to be counted among the mysteries, which is rather a lame conclusion to a long investiga

THE ADVOCATES OF HANGING as a mode of execution will find comfort in the swift death of a negro murderer yesterday at Peters-

Tourists desirous of seeing the beauties of the Hudson must wait for spring, as navigation is practically closed, the river being full of floating ice.

THE REGULAR ARMY has added its quota to the draft of experts at the Hayden trial, the surgeon demolishing some previous theories with his batteries.

THE WORD "DIVORCE" is as common in the newspapers nowadays as it was on the dead walls of the city when the drama of that name was the rage. The nuptial knot is now tied in a

EIGHT YEARS AND NINE MONTHS is a long time for a murderer to go unpunished, yet Thoma Whalen yesterday pleaded guilty to manslaughter, he being indicted with five others for the murder of Israel Schmidt on March 5, 1871.

WHEN HENDRIK HUDSON discovered the harbor of New York he little thought that the time might come when a ship canal would be deemed necessary. All of which shows how times have changed and the progress of civilization in dumping garbage.

It Is ABOUT TIME that the claims of taxpayers in the annexed district, in relation to rapid transit, were treated with the consideration they deserve. Being a part of the city these Westchester wards have as much right to rapid communication as any of the wards this side of the Barlem River.

THE WEATHER. - The area of high barometer that was moving over the lake districts on Thursday is now over the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and is passing slowly into the ocean. It is tollowed by a tongue of relatively low barometer which extends from the Western Gulf to the British possessions. The pressure is rising rapidly throughout the Northwest and upper lake regions. The zone of low barometer extends from the Gulf of Mexico northwestward to the North Pacific coast, having a centre of disturbance over Central California. Snow fell throughout the lake regions, central valley district, Middle Atlantic and New England States, while light rains are reported from the western slope of the Alleghanies. The weather was cloudy in all the districts except on the Gulf coast. The temperature rose decidedly in the Gulf States, remained nearly stationary in the valley districts and fell elsewhere. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the West and Northwest, and generally light in the other sections of the country. The weather in New York and its vicinity to day will be warmer and cloudy, with occasional rains, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be colder and partly cloudy.

England's Trouble in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is inhabited by about seven millions of people. Its population is estimated as low as five millions and as high as nine. But these people are not of the peaceful, industrious, tranquil races of men, so far removed from the concerns of State as to be absolutely indifferent to such a circumstance as a change in the supreme dominion of the country; on the contrary, they are warlike, hardy and possessed with the spirit of independence. Loosely governed, scarcely governed at all, as to most of the facts with which governments deal in civilized countries, and of different races, they are never made subject to any single ruler except as a consequence of civil war. Civil war is the savage process of election by which the possession of sovereignty is determined in the ruder homes of humanity, but the stronger party is presumptively a majority, and a great merit of the method is that no count is necessary and no Returning Board has to be bought up. Such a system of government, however, does not afford facilities for consulting the national will on other points than the precedency of this or that tribe, and, consequently, makes foreign invasion easy for the invader in its first stages. But when the foreign invasion is felt as a fact by all the tribes, and is a fact of consequence enough to dominate and silence the race jealousies and hostilities, then the common passion for independence, plunder, carnage and war unites the whole nation against the common enemy.

England's invasion of Afghanistan has reached that stage, and that is the sort of hornets' nest her exploration in search of a scientific frontier has stirred up. Precedency in Afghanistan was determined when England went there and the country was at peace in its own borders and with England as with all other countries. Her Majesty's Viceroy in India was required, by explicit orders from London, to find a pretext for the invasion of the country and to invade it. He did both with supple fidelity, and with very little difficulty Cabul was reached and taken, and the Afghans seemed to feel no interest in the event. Poor old Shere Ali, a feeble man, incapable of gathering up the warlike forces of the nation and using them, ran off to the Russians and died suddenly, and his death even seemed to simplify the problem. England made an arrangement with his heir, whom she agreed to sustain on the throne in consideration of his selling out to her at a fixed price the sovereignty of the country; but she did not leave any force to sustain him and he could not deliver the sovereignty he had pretended to sell. It then began to appear that the Afghan nation was concerned in the case. It required some time to stir them up on a common idea of nationality, and now they are apparently fully stirred up and swarming down from all their wild mountain regions around the little beleaguered force at Sharpur which stands for foreign conquest.

An apparently remarkable want of proportion between the means employed and the difficulties to be overcome is characteristic of all England's wars of foreign conquest. She conquered the millions of Hinlostan with about thirty thousand, and at the most critical stage of the Zulu troubles she could not have put ten thousand men in any one battle. Her standing before the world as a military nation seems to rest upon her capacity to keep the attention of mankind constantly fixed upon the spectacle of one division of well trained troops making head against a host of barbarians, who very flecting one, and only succeeded in making | are either actually apparent or are sketched in by the imagination as peopling the illimdivision. At one time it is in Abyssinia, at another in Ashantee, again in Zululand, and last in the country of the Afghans. It would appear as if making war with one division against illimitable odds had grown into the British brain as a hereditary trait and was the spontaneous and instinctive military act of all British governments, the ridiculous absurdity of which on some occasions an Englishman has not the power to perceive. To what else than such an instinctive habit can any one attribute the conduct of the Beaconsfield administration when it brought one division of Hindoos all the way around to the Mediterranean as a demonstration against Russia, which had in the field at that time a million splendid

Sometimes this spectacle of one division at bay in the presence of an uncounted enemy is pitiful, and so it became on a memorable occasion in the very region now the scene of conflict, when five thousand soldiers and twelve thousand camp followers surrendered to the Alghans and were butchered on their way out of the country. But the picture is very apt to range through all the moods of the pitiful and absurd, and rise at last into the heroic, for the little band is oftener victorious than vanquished, and the glory of its success is rated in proportion to the numbers that were gainst it. It is never safe for either prophets or critics to declare that the one division which always stands for England is in a hopeless case. So much is accomplished in wars of this nature by unconquerable tenacity -victory is apt to be so purely a question of who will give it up first-that the Irishmen and Scotchmen. with a few Englishmen, who commonly make up the British division, having a natural taste for fighting and not easily wearied in that way, are very likely at last to put prophets of evil in despair by achieving some most incomprehensible success. But the troops near Cabul now are certainly in a position safely out of which their friends may well wish them. They are hemmed in on every side by men not like the Zulus, who are the next most warlike men the English have lately encountered; for the Zulus, outside of the immediate neighborhood of Cetywayo, regarded with secret satisfaction the fall of an oppressive tyranny. But the Aighaus, sure that the case is simply between them and the Englishbetween the preservation of their independence and their reduction to the condition of the people of India-will not be demoralized by the thought that a British victory may not be an unmixed evil. They will certainly do their utmost to absolutely ex-

impede the approach of relieving columns and to overcome the obstacles between them and the troops besieged in Sharpur.

Once fairly in arms with this resolve they will prove, as they have done before this, energetic fighters. They can assuredly destroy the troops in the country if they can get at them. They could if the tourteen thousand men there were all British ; but two-thirds of them are Hindoos, men not so good in themselves as the Afghans, though the English organization and association give them superior value. Perhaps the fate of the men west of Peshawur, who are not in the Sharpur cantonments, may be regarded as sealed; but if what has been reported of the position of the men in this fortified camp is true they may yet come out all right. It is said they have supplies for five months, with all the ammunition they can need in that time. This seems to us not very likely to be true; but if it is true it is not probable that that force can be overcome. Their position cannot be stormed by the Afghans, and they cannot be starved out. But the favorable reports may be only a result of the system of subjecting all correspondence to official supervision. Bad news cannot reach England, though there may be plenty of bad news to tell. If they are not well supplied the result will come shortly, and if it be a bad one, as it must be apparently, the British nation will reckon with the men in power for the calamities of a war wantonly provoked in a spirit of mere official ambition; an absurd war made to secure a so-called scientific frontier, which proves not to be particularly scientific on trial.

Excitement in Madrid. If the Spanish monarchy dare not permit its people to publicly express their gratitude for the generous aid that has been sent from France for the distressed victims of the calamity in Murcia it cannot feel very confident of their loyalty to the government under which they live. Any trivial circumstance, it is apparently assumed at Madrid, may be, in the present state of the public mind sufficient to stir up an excitement that would be dangerous to the public peace, which view, as taken by the government, seems to exhibit a singular absence of faith in its own stability and capacity. Either the government feels very feeble or it feels disposed to indulge the tyranny of a pitiful spite toward popular sympathy with its opponents in Parlia ment. It does not know the danger of sitting on the safety valve.

Mr. Maclear, a Scotch chemist, says he has made artificial diamonds, gems which Professors Tyndall and Smyth and Mr. Maskelyne, of the British Museum, "do not doubt are diamonds." Severe scrutiny of the truth of this statement must be made before the world will accept it, for in these days of "salted" diamond mines and other quaint contrivances of that nature it must be deemed possible that the learned judges of diamonds named did not have before them the diamonds actually made by the Scotch chemist. If he wants to sell a patent process for making dia-monds it would be worth his while to spend a little money to create faith in his process. But it is certainly not absolutely incredible that this discovery has been made as stated. The nature and structure of the diamond have been known this great while, and much ingenuity has been directed to the endeavor to imitate those processes of nature by which its crystallization was probably brought about. value have certainly been made from candy, but it has seemed impossible that there could ever be imitated in laboratories the heat and pressure of the natural processes by which pure carbon is crystal-lized in large masses. If Mr. Maclear has solved this problem diamonds will become cheap one of these days, and monarchs will take them out of their crowns and beauty lay them aside as common and vulgar.

Our State Schools of Crime.

Do the people of the Empire State realize that they are maintaining scores of institutions, nominally places of detention, punishment and reformation, that are in reality schools of crime? The Prison Association in its latest annual report, as in many others, calls attention to the miscellaneous herding of erring children and hardened criminals in many of our county jails. Children who get into prison are generally sad young scapegraces, but for that very reason the State, even if it were a selfish and pagan Commonwealth, should shield them from bad influences and endeavor to effect their reformation instead of allowing them to associate with adepts in all specialties of crime. The HERALD probably has thousands of readers who imagine their children almost perfect, but would they on any account allow their little ones, no matter how much moral principle they may have inherited and equired, to live and talk with dissolute or vicious adults? And if these cannot be trusted to resist the evil communications that corrupt good manners what hope is there for the children who, born of ignorant, careless parents, have no personal safeguards whatever? These questions need practical answers from legislatures, but no quantity of lawmaking can do away with the necessity for local efforts. In counties where jails are not large enough to allow the innocent to be separated from the guilty and the children from the adults an enlarged prison is of greater moral importance than half a dozen new churches, and the election of a sheriff who can distinguish between ignorant dabblers in crime and graduates in the same science is of more consequence than the fate of either political party in the same neighborhood. Individuals must do the reformatory work necessary, and those who profess Christian principles, which existing prison customs outrage most shockingly, should unite with the grumblers at increasing tax lists to remedy the evil. Morals and property suffer more by a single criminal than they gain by the lives of any dozen ordinary tirpate the British force in the country, to citizens.

The Holiday Recess.

Congress adjourned yesterday till January 6. We suppose a majority of those members whose homes are not too distant will spend the festive season with their families and in intercourse with their neighbors. The residue will seek amusement in New York, which offers more attractions than any other American city. There is no reason to hope that the national legislators will get their mental horizon enlarged by intercourse with the people. Most of them will carry back to Washington, when they reassemble, the same narrow prejudices they brought with them at the beginning of the session. They have been long enough at the capital to exhibit their tendencies, and the prospect is slender indeed that them will be any useful legislation on important subjects.

But the prospect has one consoling feature. If there is to be no wise financial legislation there will be none that is conspicuously dangerous and mischievous, The opponents of a sound currency have learned something from the events of the year. They have abandoned their aggressive attitude and stand on the defensive. Instead of attempting to carry new and wild measures of inflation they will merely insist on maintaining the status quo. They will not accept the sound recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, but while they block the road of progress they will not attempt a retrograde movement. All they are disposed to insist on is a retention of the whole volume of the greenbacks with their legal tender function, and a maintenance of the present law for the coinage of silver. We have the satisfaction of knowing that what is gained is assured, and that there is no danger of any steps backward. But as things are likely to remain at a stand we would fain hope that the session may be short. There will be a vigorous debate of the currency question, which will contribute to educate and ripen public opinion, but it will bear no practical fruit during this session. We hope the appropriation bills will be hastened when Congress reconvenes, and after their passage nothing would give the country so much satisfaction as an early adjournment.

The little flurry at the Park Theatre the other night has once more drawn the atten-tion of the public to the subject of the safety of life in theatres in case of fire. From the facts in that particular case it certainly seems that the possibility of fire is not guarded against with that faithful attention which the public have a right to require. An accumulation of old playbills and similar highly inflammable rubbish was kept in a closet under a wooden stairway, and this closet was lighted by holes in the stairs. Through these holes it was possible for fire from a cigar or cigarette o drop upon the paper, and that is the supposed origin of the fire. These facts show that the consideration of the possibility of fire and the safety of the audience had received very little attention in that theatre. At the time of the dreadfully fatal fire in the Brooklyn Theatre much was said upon the subject of the obligation to take all precautions against fire and provide great facilities for a rapid escape of the people from the house; but it sometimes happens that where much is said on such a point little is done. But it appears to have been otherwise on this occasion. Our reporter, who went the rounds yesterday with a view to inspect the theatres on this point, makes a favorable report, which will be found in nother column.

Winter Probabilities. The remarkable exemption from cold and

the anomalous high temperatures experienced in the United States ever since September raise the very important question of the probable character of the coming winter. So deeply are all classes concerned to ascertain the weather of the season ahead that in 1832 Moore, the old English weather prophet, with no observations on which to base his vaticinations, sold a quarter of a million copies of his almanac. Modern research. however, has given us some solid facts upon which approximative forecasts of an approaching winter may possibly be made, though of course they can, in the present state of knowledge, be only tentative. On the 13th inst. the HERALD pointed out editorially the remarkable fulfilment of the prediction of the Astronomer Royal of Scotland in 1872, when that physicist published his deductions from the thermal data of the Royal Observatory, concluding that "the next cold wave (or protracted period of low temperature) will occur in October, 1878," to be followed by "a heat wave in 1880." Professor Smyth based this chiefly upon the elevenyear period of maximum abundance of sun spots. The last year of greatest sun spot frequency was 1870, and the next should begin about the middle or end of 1880 or early in 1881. "One swallow does not make a summer," and one brilliantly verified prediction, based upon the known periodicities of solar activity, does not prove the "sun spot" theory of weather changes reliable. But if the reasoning on which Professor Smyth rested his prediction of the cold year succeeding 1878 was valid and his conclusion not a mere "hit," it would follow that the "cold wave" of that year is now vanishing and the new year will inaugurate a milder temperature than that of last

winter. We have, however, other data besides those of solar agency to apply to the problem of the coming season. Mr. Glaisher has found, by a close comparison of thermometric records extending back to 1771, that "any hot or cold period has been mostly accompanied by weather of the same character." Thus the hot year of 1779 was preceded by one warm year and followed by two others; the hot year of 1818 was followed by a moderate winter; so also the hot summers of 1822 and 1859 (as Fitzroy pointed out) were followed by mild winters. An analysis of London temperatures for sixty-seven years shows that in winter great dryness and extreme cold and, conversely, warmth and heavy rainfall go together. Applying these tests, we may infer

for the United States an impending winter of moderate cold. The late snows in Europe seem, indeed, to forbid such an inference as respects that continent, but not necessarily so. Sir John Richardson found that "the intense winter colds are due in a great measure to active and undisturbed radiation." This, however, is impossible where the air is so densely laden with vapor as to yield heavy snowfalls. It is over the arid Siberian wastes that the intensest refrigeration occurs and the mer-

cury freezes.

In our high latitudes the prevailing pressure has been low, inducing a flow of moist southerly air, while no vast "polar waves" have swept over us. Doubtless we shall have some very cold spells. But if it is true "nature never makes a leap" we may have a winter like that of 1852, when the Hadson River was reported scarcely frozen over for any length of time

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gothic monograms have scroll work. Queen Isabella is popular in Madrid. General J. G. Hazard has sailed for Europe. The French law does not recognize promis

ever met. Senator Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, is at the St.

Nicholas Hotel. Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is at the

Brevoort House. Silver anklets are to be worn with dress boots and

embroidered stockings. Secretary of War Ramsey is the first Cabinet officer

that Minnesota has had. The morning hour in Congress is to some of the

members a mourning hour.

Edmund Yates thinks that the most vulgar of Americans comes from Chicago.

The young lady who gives her adorer the mitten

must be practising slight of hand.

An English lady says that ladies ought to answer otes as soon as they are received.

Dr. Otto Hahn, of Reutlingen, detects relies of

vegetable plants in the finest marble.

M. Raoul Pictet wishes to dissociate metalloids by exposing them to intense sun rays from a gigantic

Mme. Pappenheim, who is singing in opers in London, is able to make herself thin for the part of To translate the Erasmus Darwintans correctly

the child is not father to the man, but the mushroom is, socially speaking, the progenitor of the

Times, thought, when Sherman marched into Georgia, the North had lost the Union and that the South would be victorious.

In Northern Africa the elephant disappeared be-

fore the camel because the camel could go without water. The camel will probably be superseded by New York politicians. An Indians paper says that the negro exodus from the South to Indiana is for the purpose of making republican votes, but it illogically adds that most

of the exodusters are women and children.

Charles Reade's descriptions of sea life are among his very best; yet he has a great horror of the sea sickness which would be among the incidents of a voyage across the ocean. He is very fond of pictures, especially engravings, which represent water.
Dr. Ebermayer, of Berlin, wishes to collect statistics to show the effects of wood on the climate of the neighborhood. In some of the townships around New York a stick of wood in the hands of a ther-

cometimes abnormally hot.

The following officers of the Panama Railroad ship Golon for Aspinwall to meet Baron de Lesseps and his party:—T. W. Park, president; Messrs. Samuel C. Thompson, G. A. Hoyt and J. M. Burke, directors. Mr. Appleton and Colonel Totten will be

in the American party.

The Queen tells how to make "bishop:"—"Stick a seville orange all over with cloves, and rosat it before a slow fire, allowing the top of the cloves to be slightly charred. Put small but equal quantities of cinnamon, cloves, mace and alispice, well pounded.
with half a pound of sugar, and the thin rind of a Seville orange and lemon, into a small saucepan, add half a pint of water, and let the whole boil until reduced one-half. Empty a bottle of claret into a perfectly clean saucepan, and put it on the fire until it simmers. Add the roasted orange and the pre-pared spice; let the mixture stand on the hob for en minutes, then pour it into a bowl, add sugar to taste, a little grated nutmeg, and just before serving fill a tablespoonful of brandy, set it alight and pour it over the brew. Slips of dry toast or rusks should be served with it.

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW BOYAL ACADEMICIANS. The cable announces from London the election as members of the Royal Academy of Henry Hugh Armstead, the sculptor and designer, and John

Evans Hodgson, the painter. HENRY HUOR ARMSTRAD, R. A.
Henry Hugh Armstead is a sculptor of excellent reputation, who has produced some notable works. He was born in Loudon, on June 18, 1828, and is, therefore, in his fifty-second year. After passing through several art schools he entered those of the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an associate in 1875. He has executed a large amount of work as designer, modeller and chaser in silver and gold, and is a book illustrator. His works in wood, stone, bronze and marble comprise the south and east sides of the podium of the Albert Memoand musicians of Italy, Germany, France and Eng and musicians of Italy, Germany, France and England; the four bronze figures of Chemistry, Astronomy, Medicine and Rhetoric on the same; the sculptural decorations on the new English Colonial offices, which include reliefs of allegorical figures of Government, Europe, Asia, America, Australiasis and Education, Truth, Fortitude, Temperance and Obedience, and statues of Earl Grey, Lord Lytton, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Derby, Lord Ripon, Sir W. Molesworth and Lord Glenely; the designs for the carved oak pahelling illustrating the life of King Arthur and the story of Sir Galahad, which are in the Queen's robing room in the Parliament Buildings; mural decorations at St. Mary's College, Cambridge; statues in marble of Paul, David and Moses for the reredos of Westminster Abbey; the design illustrative of "Applied Mechanics" (in Mossic) for the tricze of Albert Hall, a monument to Frederick Walker, A. R. A.; a bronze statue of the Earl of Pembroke for the hall of the inner temple; broune statues of "Religion," "Philosophy" and of Henry VI, for the fountain of King's College, Cambridge, which attracted much attention at the Hoyal Academy in 1877, and the statue of the late Bishop in Winchester Cathedral. Of his work in silver we may mention the "Charles Kean Testimonial," the St. George's Vase," for which he was awarded a silver medal at the exhibition of 1862, and which is now in the South Rensington. and; the four bronze figures of Chemistry, Astron-

hibition of 1862, and which is now in the South Ransington.

JOHR EVAN HODGSON, R. A.

John Evan Hodgson, a painter of fair reputation and much conscientiousness, is a native of London, where he was born on March 1, 1831. His youth was spent partly in Russis, where his father established himself in commercial pursuits in 1835. After being sent to England to be educated at Rugby he returned to Russis and entered the father's counting room. In his twenty-second year he went again to England and entered the schools of the Royal Academy. He exhibited his first picture in 1866. He first devoted himself to genre: painted historical works from 1861 to 1869, when, after a visit to the northern coast of Africa, he ontered upon the field of delineation of scenes from Moorish life, to which he has since devoted himself. His principal exhibited pictures are "The Arrest of a Poscher" (1857), "Canvassing for a Vote" (1868), "The Patriot Wife" (1851), "A Rohearia of Music in a Farm House" (1869), "Sir Thomas More's Daughter in Holbein's Studio" (1861), "The Resurn of Sir Francis Drake from Caniz" (1862), "First Signt of the Armada" (1863), "Queen Elizaboth at Purfleet" (1864), "Taking Home the Bride" (1850), "Sewess Accused of Witchcraft" (1866), "Even Song" (1867), "Chinese Ladies and European Curlouslos" and "Roman Irreme at Sea" (1868), "And Schory Teller" (1869).

Seller" (1873); "A Needy Knife Grinder," "Returning the Saiute" and "Odd Fish" (1874); "A Barber Shop in Tunis," "The Taisman," "A Cock Fight" and "The Turn of the Tide" (1875); "The Temple of Diana at Zayhonan," "Better Have a New Pair" and "Following the Plough" (1876); "Commercial Activity in the East," "Pampered Menials" and "Relatives in Bond" (1877); "An Eastern Question," "Loot" and "The Parhu" (1878) and "A Street Scene in Cairo" (1879). At the Paris Exposition of 1878 he exhibited his "Armorer's Shop," "The Needy Knife Grinder" and "The Modern Acteon."

DELAUNEY ELECTED MEMBER OF THE FRENCH

Jules Elie Delauney, a distinguished French painter, has been elected to succeed the late Alex-Arts of the French Institute. M. Bonnat was his principal opponent, polling seventeen votes to M. Delauney's eighteen. M. Delauney was born at Nantes, is a pupil of H. Flandrin and De Lamothe and is in his fifty-second year. He took the Prix de Rome in 1856 with his "Retour de Toble," Benjamin Ulmann being one of his principal competitors. He received a medal of the third class at the Salon of 1859, one of the second at that of 1833; was medalled again in 1865; one of the second class at the Universal Exposition of 1867 and the Legion of Honor, and a medal of the first class at the Universal Exposition of 1878, together with the button of officer of the Legion Among his principal exhibited works at the Salon are "The Communion of the Apostles" (1863); "The Pest at Rome" (1863), both in the Luxembourg; "The Death of Nessus" (1870); "Diana" (1872)—a fine work; "David" (1874); "Ixion Cast Into Hades" (1875), and portraits in 1877, 1878 and 1879. At the Universal Exposition of 1878 he was represented by twelve paintings, of which clight were portraits. The others were:—"The Death of Nessus," "Diana," "David Triumphant" and "Ixion Hurled to Hell." His portraits are especially remarkable for their vigor of handling, solid painting, their clear outlines, and an intensity of lite which has led some to compare them with the work of Holbein. is in his fifty-second year. He took the Prix de

THE SHERWOOD-HART COLLECTION-CHAT AFTER

The sale of the Sherwood-Hart collection, which took piace at Chickering Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, may be said to have realized fair total. There were very many bargains had, and some of the prices were ridiculously low, but, again, a number of pictures sold very well. Mr. Sherwood lost considerable money on his Scotch, English and American pictures, for which he had paid the artists very liberal prices. Mr. Hart's sixty canvases realized nearly half of the amount paid for the 165 lots. Experts thought the sale would reach nearly \$100,000. The owners expected much more, but what they paid on the average does not represent what they paid on the average does not represent present or actual values, and therefore the total of \$77,988 can be called a fair result. Still the sale cannot be said to be in any way a success, for though the owners valued their works too highly they did not bring on the whole good market prices. A great mistake made was to advertise the collection as "of greater importance and value than any sale in this country, excepting Mr. John Taylor Johnston's," and to infer in the catalogue the same thing, by saying that the sale would be "second (only) in value in the history of are suctions in this country." Picture buyers and others who saw the collection were disappointed and recalled those of Messrs. Claghorn, Blodgett, Latham, Cottier and Spencer, the latter of which showed by the results of its sale its superiority to the just sold collection, for \$82,725 was obtained for seventy-one canvasce—a greater sum for less than half the number of pictures.

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One thing must be said, and it is greatly to the credit of Messra. Sherwood and Hart, their sale was a fair one. Every picture was sold for just what it would bring, and there were no pictures limited or hought in. Especially is this to Mr. Sherwood's honor, for he lost a good deal of money by sticking to the published announcements and protecting none of his pictures. It was Mr. Robert Goelet who purchased the large Van Marcke, "Cattle Near Bordeaux," and not his brother Ogden. The Cabanel, "Eve After the Expulsion," and the Midrazo, "A Spanish Dance," were secured by Mr. H. L. Douseman, of St. Louis, instead of by his friend, Mr. R. A. Coale, of the same city. The pictures put down to Mr. C. S. Smith in the account of the first night's sale belong to Mr. Whitney.

DEBATING COLLEGIANS.

JOINT MEETING OF THE CLIONIAN AND PHRENO-COSMIAN SOCIETIES OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF EW YORK.

The Clionian and Phrenocoamian Literary Socie-ties of the College of the City of New York held a joint meeting last night in the college chapel. A very large number of their friends were I every seat in the hall being occupied, and the applause being frequent and abundant. These societies are eminently practical, at of dealing with such subjects will show. Mr. W. M. K. Oleott represented the Phrencocomian Scolety last night on the Committee of Arrangements, and Messrs. Edward W. Stitt and Albert Ulmann officiated in like manner for their Clionian friends. The carcies commenced with the reading of the Scrip-tures by the president of Phrencosmia, Mr. George H. Keim, after which the opening address was made by Mr. Alexander H. Harris, president of Clients Mr. Tobek then played Weber's "Invitation a la Danse" in a very neat style, and Mr. F. G. Hunt, of Prencesmis. declaimed Aytoron's noble lines.

SCHOOL OF MINES RECEPTION.

The spacious halls of old Columbia College were The spacious halls of old Columbia College was brilliant with gas jets and fair women last night. The occasion was the tenth annual reception of the School of Mines. Dancing began at nine o'clock, and the attendance was large. A nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson issued gilt programmes the entrance, and in the laboratory at the entrance, and in the laboratory were groups of young men hidden among the chem-icals, pulling off overshoes and stowing them away under tables loaded with Lydrochloric acid, phosphorus saits and pulverized borax. Raiph Waldo Emerson's nephew said that 400 invitations had been sent to different parts of the Chicago, Washington and Boston. Among thea invited," who could not attend, were Presider Hayes, Hamilton Fish, Secretary Evarts, Halph Wald Emerson and other distinguished personages. Here toore these receptions have been given by the whole school, but this year the festival was managed by the classes of 1882 and 188. As the chairman of the committee is

THE DAIRY FAIR

Visitors to the Dairy Fair last evening were dis-Visitors to the Dairy Fair lest evening were disappointed in not hearing the promised address of Hon. William M. Evarts, that gentleman having been detained in Philadelphia. He has, however, promised to deliver the address at the closing of the fair this evening. The president, Mr. Thurber, made a few remarks. The number of visitors was large considering the inclement weather. The list of additional awards was not finished yesterday, but will be announced to-day. Some excitement is expected when the polls are closed to-day and the number of votes received by the different competitors for superiority in butter and choose production announced. Specimens of elemargerine were placed on one end of the table where samples of butter and cheese were placed to be tested by the visitors. The valuable specimens of cattle attract